THE MORNING WORLD (METROPOLIS

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IMETROPOLIS EDITIONA

2 O'CLOCK.

### HILL'S MESSAGE.

#### Measures Urged to Be Considered by New York's Legislature.

A State Enumeration and Apportionment Should Be Made at Once.

Imperative Need of Home-Rule Rapid Transit Legislation.

Reform in Taxation Methods and a Revised Constitution Necessary.

#### The Interests of Labor-Purer Elections-The State's Finances.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.] ALBANY, Jan. 6 .- Following 18 Gov. Hill's annual message, transmitted to the Legislature

to-day:

In entering upon the seventh and last year of my service as Chief Executive of the State, I will not affect to conceal my gratification at the fact that, for the first time during seven tears, the popular branch of the Legislature is political accord with the Executive.

I congratulate you and the people of the State that, notwithstanding the existence of an unfair and unjust apportionment, the popufar voice has at last found expression in the section of one house of the Legislature which is in harmony with the sentiments of a major-

While it is true that one body alone cannot ennet the legislation demanded by the public

derstood. Foremost among them is the proposition for an enumeration of the inhabiants of the State in conformity with the exbress requirements of the Constitution. AN ENUMERATION DEMANDED.

An enumeration is necessary for the purpose basing thereon a respportionment of the Senate and Assembly districts. The Federal census of 1-90, defective as it is generally believed to be, demonstrates clearly the injustice of the present apportionment.

That apportionment was based on an enumeration taken fifteen years ago, and since then not by a statute, and whether such an election the population of the State, according to the Federal flur-cau's count, has increased more than 1,200,000.

Nearly one-fourth of the inhabitants of the State have been denied just representation by

the Legi-lature's persistent refusal to authorize a new enumeration. The Federal figures show, incompete as they

are, that there have been in the last fifteen years radical changes in the relative number of inhabitants in various localities of the State. In the cities of New York and Brooklyn the increase of population is at least 800,000, while most of the other cities of the State have
grown proportionately. Yet 85,000 people in
St. Lawrence County are represented in the
Assembly by three members, while nearly
nighteen times as many in New York, and ten
the state have been designed to purify our
elections.

centify enacted and designed to purify our times as many in New York, and ten times as many in Brooklyn, continue under the present apportionment to be represented by only eight and four times as many members of the State did not and do not want this amendment submitted at any special election, but prefer that it should take the usual course and be passed upon at the next annual election.

Tals is desirable, in the first place, because the second Tuesday of April is an inoportine fine and consequently not satisfactory, and the interests of the State that it should take the usual course and be passed upon at the next annual election.

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unaccessary procedure. The people desire and expect at this time a simple enumeration, and that is all.

In 1885 I suggested that the enumerators be appointed by the County Clerks of the respective coukites, expressing the opinion that such a course would be likely to secure more capable and efficient enumerators than if they were selected by the Secretary of State of or other Stateofficer, as the County Clerks of the could have personal knowledge of the quantifications of most of their appointees in their respective counties; and having had no reason to change my views upon this point since them, I dealer at this time to reiterate that recommendation, asserting, moreover, again, what I distinctly stated in that year. "that any bill providing for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State—and for that enumeration, to the end that a fair and just supportion ment may follow in the time. That duty cannot be neglected or evaded without a violation of the end that a fair and just apportions for heading and the support of the end that a fair and just apportions of bill providing for san enumeration is to be taken."

The duty of the Legislature is plain. It should provide for the taking of an enumeration, to the end that a fair and just apportions of the official caths of those who perpetrate the wrong. It should be fatinfully performed regardless of political or other irrelevant considerations.

A deceni respect for public opinion, repeatedly and information. If, however, this estimate that the value of the part of the people's representative and that sace a very different exhibit.

A JUST AND RARRONABLE RECISE LAW.

siderations.

A decent respect for public opinion, repeatedly manifested upon this question, the conscientious desire which may be assumed to exist on the part of the people's representatives to faithfully discharge a public duty, and the interests of the growing sections of the State, all unite in demanding that the constitutional obligation be performed.

A JUST AND REASONABLE EXCISE LAW.

A JUST AND REASONABLE EXCISE LAW.

The necessity for a revision of existing excise laws has been repeatedly demonstrated. It was in 1857—over thirty years ago—when the present partial or imperfect general excise law mow in force was enacted. Since that date our population has enormously increased, so that it is now about two-thirds greater than then, and with this increasing population, tending a more and more to concentration in our large cities and populous town and villages, inevitable and ecided changes have come in the conditions under which the excise laws must be aministered.

Numerous innovations have been wrought in the customs as well as the opinions of the people during that long period. Restraints and regulations then enforceable are not now defective or sumicient. Many restrictions and methods of procedure then adopted are not now desirable. Provisions tien applicable are not now appropriate or satied to large bodies of our most industrious and respectable citizens.

The remedy is plain, and was concisely stated.

The remedy is plain, and was concisely stated several years ago by one of my distinguished predecessors in the following language: "What is needed is to substitute for all existing laws on the subject a carefully prepared statute, reasonable in its limitations and restraints, clear and explicit in all its provisions, and, above all, complete in itself; to be uniformly, steadily and constantly enforced."

The provisions of such a general law should be fair, plain and concise, and so framed as to be capable of being easily understood, especially by those who are expected to obey it and who are so largely affected by its privileges and penaities.

It should be one symmetrical and comprehensive act, applicable to the whole State, just in its discriminations, devoid of favoritism, liberal in its provisions, strict in its penaities, and responsive to the popular demands, but neither in advance of public sentiment on the one hand nor lagging behind it on the other. The revenues to be derived from licenses should not be paid to the State, but should belong to the local treasuries of the particular localities under whose antiority the licenses are granted, to be applied in reduction of local taxation.

It is believed that the people are opposed to The remedy is plain, and was concisely stated

taxation.
If is believed that the people are opposed to opposessive sumptuary laws, and in the contemplated revision the sim should be to affect to the individual citizen the largest liberty

to the individual citizen the largest liberty consistent with good order and the public safety, while at the same time not offending the moral sense of the community, but seeking to mitigate and suppress the conceded evils of intemperance.

The fact that with the exception of a very few localities the amounts now charged for licenses throughout the State do not exceed one-third of the sums authorized to be charged under exating laws, may be accepted as some

under existing laws, may be accepted as some evidence of local sentiment upon that que THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The Prohibition amendment, it must now be submitted to that the whole Legislature will now be inclined to respect the popular wishes which have been soemphatically manifested and heretofore so long disregarded.

The measures which the people require are well understood.

The measures which the people require are of the presented to it on its original merits. The

of the present Legislature if the question was presented to it on its original merits. The good faith or propriety of its passage in other years cannot be properly considered now.

The fact that it has heretofore been passed by a majority who really do not believe in prohibition, and who supported it in the Legislature as a matter of political expediency rather than upon principle, and who do not themselves intend to support it at the polls, is an irrelevant matter which only affects the sincerity or its support and does not relieve the present Legislature from the performance of what is conceived to be its sacred constitutional obligation to duty provide for the amendment's submission.

ion. Whether the last Legislature could legally

REVISING THE CONSTITUTION. Recommendation is renewed for a measure providing for an immediate Constitutional Con-

vention.

The basis of representation for such Convention should be the latest enumeration, and for this purpose the recent Federal census may be utilized, if it is deemed advisable to do so. There are no legal or constitutional objections to such a course.

COMPULSORY VOTING. An act should be passed providing for com-

will be apparent that additions to extract that the most feasible and wheat course to be pursued is the speedy enactment of a proper law containing the necessary provisions for the due submission of the amendment at the next annual election.

of the Federal census as well as absolutely required, and that the most feasible and wheel course to be present apportionment to be, it is believed that an accurate enumeration would also be supported to the continuous properties of the federal count.

The present apportionment to be, it is believed that an accurate enumeration would also well as the speed enactment of a properties of the federal count.

The present material leads and the most feasible and wheel course to be that the most feasible and wheel course to be that the most feasible and wheel course to be that the most feasible and wheel course to be that the most feasible and wheel course to be that the most feasible and wheel course to be that the most feasible and wheel course to be that the most feasible and wheel course to be that the most feasible and wheel course that the most feasible and wheel course that the most feasible and wheel course the course of the present that an accurate enumeration well as the properties of the accuracy of the federal count.

The present material leads to provide a provide and the most feasible and wheel course the accurate to the calculation of the indicate and the constitution and the final material leads and the constitution of the indicated the provided of the federal count.

The subject of the federal count of the indicated the provided of the federal count of the indicated the provided of the federal count.

The present provided to the country of the court of the course of the federal country is demanded, not only to complete the provided and the provided of the federal country is demanded, not only to complete the provided of the federal country is demanded, not only to complete the provided of the federal country is demanded, not only to complete the provided of the federal country is desirable to complete the provided and the provided of the federal country

Yet the assessment-rolls of the State under existing laws make a very different exhibit. According to the present assessment (the equalization of which was fixed in October last), the personal property in the State is valued at only \$88, \$29, 181, while the real exists a valued at \$8, \$98, 323, 481, the personal property thus being assessed at only about one eighth as much as the real existe.

It is eviment that such a showing is an incorrect one, and may be gecounted for in part

correct one, and may be accounted for in part because of a lax administration of existing tax laws, but mainly because such laws are imper-fect in themselven. ASSESSMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. ASSESSMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The manner in which assessments are to be made is fixed by the Revised Statutes, which provide that the taxable personal property owned by a person shall be taxed at its full value "after deducting the just dobts owing by him."

that real and personal property should be placed upon an equal footing for all purposes

placed upon an equal looting for all purposes of laxation. Whatever rule is adopted should be applied without unjust discrimination. Either the question of indebtedness snould be eliminated entirely from the matter of taxation of projectly, or cise all taxable property should be treated alike in respect to such indebtedness.

There has been an immense shrinkage in the assessed valuation of personal estate during the past twenty years. In 1871 such valuation amounted to over \$152,000,000, waile the present valuation is only about \$355,000,000, a decrease of over \$67,000,000. With the visit increase of population, resources, wealth, and all the material interests of the State which has occurred during the past twenty years, it is not possible that the actual accommutation of personal estate has not kept pace with the march of propress which has included everything else in its onward movement.

A PROBATE AND SUCCESSION TAX.

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A PROBATE AND SUCCESSION TAX.

If, however, the Legislature in its wisdom shall heditate to adopt the tradical changes hereintefore outlined, another method of reaching personal property for the purpose of taxation may be found in the plan of a graduated probate and succession tax upon the personal property of decedents.

A system can easily be devised absolutely requiring all estates of decedents over a certain valuation to be administered in a surrogate's court, to the extent of obtaining an appraisal of the personal property thereof, and after allowing reasonable exemptions to the immediate next of kin, a lair percentage tax may be imposed upon the remainder, collectable in the surrogate's court, and reasonably graduated according to the value of the estate.

A similar system is in operation in England, and I am allyined that it works satisfactorily, and the propriety of its adoption here is suggested for your consideration.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1891.

THE INTERESTS OF LABORA During the labor difficulties arising out of the strike of certain of the employees of the New York Central and fludson litter italiroal two defects or omissions in the statutes of our State to which the careful attention of the Legislature is directed, one relating to the arbitration of theoretical the defects of the careful attention of the careful attention of the legislature is directed, one relating to the arbitration of the both disputes and the other and thirty-four one nundreths mills, which on the present assessed valuation will yield said for the current discussion of the present assessed valuation will yield said for the current discussion.

d their management nd actions, as well as e conduct and relations of their employees,

can, to a large extent, be regulated by stature, and the enforcement of arbitration practically controlled thereby.

The matter is not free from legal difficulties, but it is believed that the object sought can be accomplished by a carefully trained stature, wherein the rights of all parties may be protected.

THE LAW AS TO THE PINKERTONS.

and is fixed by the Revised Statutes, which provide that the taxtile personal project provide that the taxtile personal project personal proje

Private detective organizations are compar-tively modern institutions, and it is urged with more force that in the absence of value aws upon the subject, it is the true provin-Private delective organizations at conductive modern institutions, and it is urged with much force that in the absence of vivieting in much force that in the absence of vivieting its was upon the subject, it is the true province as well as the duty of the State, through its Legislature, either to probability the employment of to define the functions, regulate the duties and restrict the powers of such organizations. In framing such a remedial statute, care should be exercised not to unnecessarily interfered with the conductive should be exercised not to unnecessarily interfered with the conductive should be exercised not to unnecessarily interfered with the conductive should be exercised not to unnecessarily interfered with the conductive should be exercised not to unnecessarily interfered with the conductive should be exercised not to unnecessarily interfered with the conductive should be exercised not to unnecessarily interfered with the conductive of the proposed should be exercised not to unnecessarily interfered with the conductive of the proposed should be exercised not to unnecessarily interfered with the conductive of the proposed should be exercised not to unnecessarily interfered with the softing and the subject of this inquitious and tyrannical measure.

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There were statements made that the configuration of the proposed is the full proposed in the state of the money has been all perfect of the soft of the money and the conductive of the proposed is at the duty of the state of the money and the conductive of the proposed is at the duty of the state of the money and the conductive of the proposed is at the duty of the state of the soft of the proposed is at the duty of the state o

CONTESTED ELECTIONS. CONTESTED RECTIONS.

The recommendations made to the las Legislature, relative to the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment proving that the determination of contested elections of members of the Legislature shall be ested in the courts rather toan in the Legista-

ture itself, is repeated. CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK. Legislation is recommended whereby the state shall suitably commemorate the bravery of her some in the battles of Chickamang and hattanooga in a like manner as at Gettysburg.

THE WORLD'S PAIR Pederal legislation having authorized the cheme of a great World's Fair to 1865, and histogo having been selected as the city in whice the Fair shall be held, it becomes the duty of each State in the thinh to assist, so far as it may be shie, in contributing to the success of this National undertaking. The rate of New York, with its command-ing position in the list of States and its un-limited resources, ought not to be beined and other State in the variety and extent of its rep-

resentation.

I recommend such legislation and liberal action has as be deemed necessary to facilitate a proper exhibition of the State's resources and to enable the State to participate with dignity in the great Exposition.

in the great Exposition.

STATE ELECTRIC COMMISSION.

A measure should be adopted creating a State commission which shall include supervisory powers over gas, telegraph, electric lighting and telephone companies, similar to the jurisdiction conferred upon the livari of Railroad Commissioners over the railroads of the State.

The necessary for some such tribunal has

been repeatedly demonstrated, but its establishment has thus far been defeated. Its creation, however, may be regarded as only a question of time. WEEKLY PAYMENT LAW.

An amendment is urged to the Weekly Pay-ment act of last year applying its provisions to steam surface railroads. Such railroads were exempted by that act, but it is keleved that no adequate reasons exist for such discrimina-tion.

rapid transit, they do not desire it. In my opinion, as the price for the surrender of the principle of home rune. Their earnest devotion to the maintenance of this principle was mainfested during the controversy over the so-called World's Fair bill last Spring, and compelled finally its recognition by the Legislature, attnough the desperate effort to defeat that principle provoked and protonged an infortunate contest which concededly lost New York the World's Fair.

In view of recent events, however, it is not believed that any further serious opposition to this principle will now be manifested.

The State debt has been reduced during the past fiscal year byte payment of \$100,000 \text{Ningara reservation bonds and \$1,70,500 canal debt.}

On the thirtieth day of September, 18th, the total funded dett was \$1,904,301,87, classified as follows:

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR. The State dent has been reduced during the past field, con line of \$100,000 can at the General tand cluster annuities 4:22.074 s Canal debt 4:24, cluster Negara reservation bonds 8:0,000.0

The tax rate for the current fiscal year is two and thirts four one numberths mills, which on the present assessed valuation will yield \$8,618,748,17.

arbutration of labor disputes and the other concerning the employment of private detectives.

The statute creating the Board of Arbitration and Meditation, which provides for the annucialle adjustment of labor contreversies, contemporate that the functions of the Board shall only be invoked by the voluntary action of both of the parties to the dispute. Either party may decline to accept the intervention of the Hoard shall only be invoked by the voluntary action of tool of the parties to the dispute. Either party may decline to accept the intervention of the lagragate to over \$1,800,000, there was left sources and for such refusal there is no remedy or benefity prescribed.

The theory of the action of the Board shall comply the loss may be accessing the amount in the trissury, which and incomplished in the parties to a labor controversy are at liberty, without any expense to itemselves, to voluntarily submit their differences for amicable adjustment; but no method of competing such submission is provided.

This is probably all that can be accomplished by legislation to facilitate the arbitration of such controversies as between individuals, but as between corporations and their employees it is believed to be possible, as well as feasible, to enlarge the scope of the existing statute by making such arbitrations compulsory.

Corporations are the creatures of the law, and their management and actions, as well as facely decided, the sum of \$22,371,00, and from the special tax on the organization of corporations the sum of \$1,117,63,70, and from the special tax on the organization of corporations the sum of \$21,370, and from the special tax on the organization of corporations the sum of \$21,370, and from the special tax on the organization of corporations the sum of \$21,370, and from the special tax on the organization of corporations the sum of \$21,370, and from the special tax on the organization of corporations the sum of \$21,370, and from the special tax on the organization of corporations the sum of \$21,370, and

There is pending in the Federal Congress a measure popularly designated with great ac-curacy as the 'Force tall,' which is designed to extend Federal control over Congressional

clections.

The terms of this proposed law I need not describe to you; they are familiar to the general public because they were widely discussed in the recent political campaign, and formed one of the principal issues in the election. By an overwhelming majority the people de-cided against the messure. In our own State this emphatic protest was recorded in a major-ity of 70,000 votes against the candidates who ostensibly were committed to the bill's aug-nort.

Yet, in spite of this indignant expression of adverse popular opinion, the friends of the measure are still urging its enactment, and pressing legislative business in the United States Senate is being ignored while, under spur of partisan good, an effort is making to rush through this revolutionary measure.

In the deleat of that effort the State of New York Control of the

SEW YORK SHOULD PROTEST.

Against le\_islation so hostile to the country's well-are, so suversive of its institutions, so foreboding to its peace and happiness, let this State, through the Legislature now assembled, vigorously assent its opposition. For a hundred years we have regulated our own Congressional elections. Is there any reason why we should not continue to regulate them?

When defects have appeared in our election laws, whereby abuses prevailed, our legislatures have corrected them, so that to-say we have an Election law which men of all parties pronounce nearly perfect for securing the partity of the ballot.

To a certain extent, the proposed Federal legislation would destroy the saf guirds of our State law, and offer opportunities for the intinidation and debancary of voters. In other States the same conditions prevail, so that the piec of pure elections but forward in cheal of the Force bill is shown to be false, and the measure fads no genuine support save as a partisan device. Many partisan acts in our country's history have been parsed with no less argent professions of pure intent than those which are learnt now from the advocates of this inquitous and tyrannical measure.

I cannot conclude my hast annual message to the Legisliture without cordially acknowledge-ing the withing co-operation and assistance which I have received during all the years of my administration from my associates, the state officers. Their carnesiness and ability have been conspicuous, and whatever success has accompanied the administration of the

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS. No Determination Reached-The Silver Senators Firm.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD,? WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, -An abortive ittempt to affect the action of the Senate in voting to shelve the Force bill and take up the subject of financial legislation was made at the caucus of Republican Senators held at Senator Stockbridge's residence to-night. The gathering was decidedly infor-mal and the Senators did not disperse until 11 gelos.

#### ONLY THE CHECK MISSING POINTERS ON THE RACES.

Which Coroner Schultze Denies Receiving.

The only missing link this morning to complete the chain of development in the Tappan day's showstorm will probably make the track Big Fred Remington Experiences suicide, news of which Coroner Scientize sup- heavy. pressed to oblige Dr. Roberts, a professional friend, and for which Lawyer Capian, in rec- leeberg has been improving steadily in his ognition of this "courtest," sent Coroner Schultze a check for \$50, is the check.

Lawyer Tappan declined to say tals morning | may beat the others. whether this important but of evidence had turned up or not in fact, he refused to be seen dash for maidens. Kimberley on his last time

No amount of persuasion would induce the office boy to take the reporter's cord to Mr. Tappan. His employer, the boy said, bad others. talked too much siready and he would say no more. His orders not to be disturbed were im-

Coroner Schultze now admits having received a letter from Mr. Tappan, in which he thanked him for his "courtesy" in withholding from the public the news of the suicide of his

einter. Mr. Tappan says that the letter contained more than could be expressed an words of his appreciation of the Coroner's kindness. The letter, he says, contained the \$50 check. Coroner Schulize is as positive, on the other

hand, however, that the check was not in-He speaks with the assprance of a man who knows that he could not be proved guilty, and says he will forfeit his office and \$50,000 and leave town besides if the check with his indorsement on it is found.

Chief Inspector Byrnes, who is acting Superintendent, was naturally very angry when he learned through THE WORLD that the suicide at Dr. Roberts's santtarium not been reported to the police of Capt. Reilly's precinct on Wes spector Steers to make an investigation, with instructions to report on the matter this morn-

ing.
Inspector Steers had not had an opportunit
to draw up his report when an EVENING Inspector Steers had not had an opportunity to draw up his report when an EVENING Workeld reporter called for utilis morning.

'I can tell you what it will contain," he said, in answer to a question. 'The officers learned that Miss Tapian committed splicing during the absence of her nurse by leaping out of a rear window of Dr. Roserts's sanitation. The fact that she jumped out of a rear window made it possible to side it from the police."

'Should Dr. Roberts have reported the case to the police ?"

'As a matter of courtesy, yes. Coroner's cases are invariably reported through the police, but in this instance Dr. Roberts went out of the way to inform the Coroner first. The reason for this you know.

'All I can say in my report is that a suicide was committed, and that information about it was withheld.

"We have traced everything except the fifty-dollar check," concluded the luspector, with a significant smile.

DAVENPORT'S UNPAID MEN. Nineteen Hundred Supervisors Wh Haven't Got Their Money Yet.

The following is a sample of many letter. tlemen who wave their services to the United States in the last election at #5 per day, and are still waiting for John I. Davenport, the

sor in the last election.

Of the different officers at that time, such as marshals, inspectors, poll and ballot cirks, and those who held claims for rent or other services rendered, we are the only ones who have not as yet been raid, although the money has been appropriate long ago.

ONE of Davishon's Unfortunates.

A World for a file to the county of the county of the lost Office Building. Mr. Davenport soffice, room No. 15 m, on the top floor of the Post-Office Building. Mr. Davenport was not in, but the chief clerk, when asked to crpiain the delay manying the men, said: "All have been raid but the Supervisors, and they will receive their money shortly. The delay has been caused by the great number of men to be paid, each of whose accounts must be gone over and audited. There are 1,000 of them and they worked from soven to ten days apice at \$5 per day. This makes a complicated scheding of accounts, which cannot be completed in a day. We have been exerting all our efforts to finish the work and forward the money as soon so possible, and they will money as soon as possible, and they will surely all be paid by the let of Pebruary. We have told this to all who have taken the trouble to inquire of us.

#### COMING TO THE MEETING.

Western Rullroad Maungers Start to Attend the Concluye.

mal and the Senators did not disperse until 13 octock.

Senator Hoar urged the caucusofto 'ake action looking to the speedy disposition of the Silver bill, either by passage of otherwise. Senator Stewart was not present but the silver Senators were well represented and maintained their position stoulty. Senator Hoar was very solutions with regard to the welfare of his bettnessing apparent. The Mass-achiestic Senator received very little support at the hands of his colleague, however, the inevitable of the Force bill exciting little enthusiasin.

No determination had been reached when the cancel finite althousance in the passage during the pre-child when the cancel flower his west. Whether senator flower his west. Whether the Airon we would not the well are the cancel for his between the cancel flower his colleague, the well of the Reck Island; litually it is western; Mancel, of the Atchisson, and Miller, of the St. Paul, have left Chicago In Miller, of the St. Paul, have le CINCINNATI, Jam. 5.—The official expert state the extraordinary sum of \$85,200 has leen paid by Comptroller Stevens for tingary such of the paid of the extraordinary sum of \$85,200 has leen paid by Comptroller Stevens for tingary such of the paid of the state receipts, the usual state state of the tingary sum of \$85,200 has leen paid by Comptroller Stevens for tingary such that the extraordinary sum of \$85,200 has leen paid by Comptroller Stevens for tingary such that spain, but the linet island train was stopped, as was that of the functional contant for the extraordinary sum of \$85,200 has leen paid by Comptroller Stevens for tingary such that the extraordinary sum of \$85,200 has leen paid by Comptroller Stevens for tingary such that the form was stopped, is a strike that the extraordinary is satisfactory they will suit a Yesterring was the dark of which it is food to carry out this pean, but the linet island to contain the linet island to carry out this p

Senator Blair says that he is not a candidate for which F. de Bary & Co., 43 Warren street, Experiencely small, sugar coated and purely for United States District Judge, to succeed absolute reliability.

EDITION).

The Lawyer Insists He Sent \$50, Programme of the Several Events to Be Run Off,

> The entries for to-day's races at Guttenburg are heavier than usual, and in each of the

The first race run is at a mile and an eighth. taces, and he should about win to-day,

The second race is a three-quarters of a mile out can a very good race, and he ought to win to-day. Little Willie may get the place money and Queen Hattie should beat the

The third race, at half a mile, looks like : very good thing for Sunday. This half-bred is was captured by a small party of hostiles yes as f at as lightning for a short distance, and should win with hands down. Objection will light by the function under up and Bianche, if a good hustling boy rides, ought to beat the others.

could hustling boy rives, or a mile others.

The fourth race is a three-quarter of a mile seiling affer, and it's a hars race to predict a seiling affer. Peril looks the most fixely of the lot, and the winner may furn up in her. Vexator, a Western cost with a very good record, may, if he is to shape, we a close second. Vardee may be third. may be third.
The fifth race is at six and one-half furlongs. Capulin should win handly. He is a good consistent performer and ought to have an easy time if he runs up to his last form. Ben Harrison ought to be the runner up and Pearl

Set may beat the others.
The last race is, as usua, at seven furiongs,
Maggie C. gelding ought to win. litpton may
be second and Success third. Referee in the Sporting World makes these

selections: First Race—Red Light, Iceberg, Second Race—Little Wille, Barcarols, Third Race—Sunday, Red Elm, Fourth Race—Melodrama, Chancellor, Pitth Race—Her Harrison, Capulin, Sixth Race—Pericles, Facial B.

First Race—Iceierr, Geronimo, Second Race—Barcarota, Little Wille, Second Race—Barcarota, Little Wille, Tairst Race—Sunday, Objection, Forth Race—Vardee, Lemon, Fifth Race—Tapnin, 1-20.
Sixth Race—Success, Facial B.

From Other Morning Papers.

First Race—Ecarte, Macauley, Second Race—Kimberly, Ozone, Taird Race—Sunday, Disconat, Fourth Race—Vexator, Peril, Fifth Race—Capulin, Ben Harrison, Sixth Race—Maggie C. gelding, Success.

## First Race—Ecarte, Iceberg, Second Race—Lattle Willie, Kimberly, Taird Race—Sanday, Red Elm. Fourth Race—Lemon, Chancellor, Fith Race—Capulin, Ben Harrison, Sixta Race—Guccess, Maggie C. gelding.

CUTTENBURG ENTRIES. INVESTAL TO THE EVENING WORLD. GUTTENBURG RACE TRACK, Jan. 6 -The ntries for to-day's races are as follows :

entries for to-day's races are as follows:

First Race—Selling; mile and an eighth; beaten horses. Burnside, 113; Icoberg, 113; Geronimo, 112; Red Lagat, 110; Alchemist, Kearte, Mac-Anley, 103; Ib, sach; Alchemist, Kearte, Mac-Anley, 103; Ib, sach; Securid Race—Three questiers of a mile; maidens. Altred E., 122; Kimberley, Queen listite, Little, Altred E., 124; Kimberley, Queen listite, Little, 124; Romer and Lagate, 125; Company of the Remington, separating himself from his interlocutor with two cocked Derringers.

Pools at Louisville.

muht on to-morrow's races at Guttenburg as follows:
First Race, -Red Light, \$15; Ecarte, \$14; Iceberg, \$12; Macanley, \$6; Burnaide, \$3; field, \$3; Second Race, -Kimberj, Little Wille, \$15; Queen Hattle, \$6; Lady M., \$6; others, \$3; each Third Race, -Sunday, \$15; Objection, \$17; Red Elm, \$6; Pricount, \$6; Miss Colville, \$3; Blanche, \$3; (iold Step, \$1; neid, \$1; Fourth Race, -Vardee, \$25; Versace, \$20; Peril, \$15; Lemon, \$15; Tom Daly, \$12; Chancestor, \$10; Alma filly, \$10; John Atwood, 6; Kate Clark, \$6; Anomaiy, \$3; Melodrama, \$3; Lamar, \$3; field, \$5; Fith Race, -Capallo, \$15; Ben Harrison, \$12; Peari Set, \$10; lage, \$6; Carnegle, \$6; others, \$3; each.

ach. Siath Race Success, 25; Pericles, 15; Ripton, J. Maggie C. G. Lizzie Fonso, G; Sir Rac, G; Facial B, G; Cora L., 3; held 3. THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS. And the Strange Way a Girl's Handkerchief Brought It About,

IMPECIAL TO THE WORLD. 1 The mail is carried on horseback by a boy rider. One day last week, while he was making his trip along a snow-covered mountain road, he was startled by a shout a few feet. route from Morganton to Mineral Binff. the Rock Island; Bughitt, of the North, western; Massel, of the Atchison, and Miller, of the St. Paul, have left Chicago large knife raised high in the air. The Thrilling large knife raised high in man's face was black with charcoal and it man's face was black with charcoal and it was clear that his purpose was to capture the mail pouch. The boy put spirs to the horse with such force that he was thrown in upon the animal's neck, but the robber was a sirely reaching for the bound, which he shipped from the saddle and in an instant of the such as scattering the letters through the woods.

As soon as the nost boy reported the facts are as a scatching party went after the robber with a scattering party went after the robber with a scatching the letters through the county and the scatching party went after the robber with a scatching the letters through the county and the scatching the county and the scatching the letters through the county and the scatching the scatching the scatching the letters through the scatching the scatchin

As soon as the nost boy reported the facts a searching party went after the robber with two bloodinamies. Down by a little stream they found a handscrehef's iled with charton. In the corner was a name. Later the party was joined by Herschel Paris. A charton mark was noticed behind his ear. He was taken before the Commissioners. Miss Lille Suns was put on the stand and was shown the handkerchief. She acknowledged it was hers and that she had given it to Paris. This had the crime on him. He was put in fail here to-day.

INFECTAL TO THE WORLD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5,-A serious standing the year 1894. He tas also paid for 1895 and the find number bought for 1895 cannot be found, and the full number bought for 1895 cannot be found, and the full number bought for 1895 cannot be found.

The Lower Mississippi in Danger.

Mannuts, Jan. 5.—Great measures is fest along the Lower Mississippi owing to the unfinished and massic condition of the levees and the heavy snows north, with prospects of a thaw. A repetition of the terrors of last Spiring's overflow is greatly feared. The forces of workmen along the ferrors of last Spiring's overflow is greatly feared. The forces of workmen along the search of the forces of workmen along the feared. The forces of workmen along the search of the finding to the forces of workmen along the feared. The forces of workmen along the feared at Cannot be to the forces of workmen along the feared. The forces of workmen along the feared at Cannot for the colors is very basily burned.

J. Calvet & Co.'s Clarets,

# 2 O'CLOCK

PRICE ONE CENT.

#### INDIANS BAG AN ARTIST.

a Brief Captivity.

Soon Set at Liberty, but Minus Tobacco and Sketchbook.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—A White River, S. D., special resches here in which it is stated that Frederick Remington, the Harpers' war artist,

Remington was unarmed, and the Indiana turned him loose and told him to go home after taking his tobacco and sketchbook from him.

Mr. Remington's departure for the scene of the Indian troubles was chronicled in THE EVENING WORLD a few weeks ago.

his disposition toward activity would not allow him to endure that all that stir should be going on, with its countiess opportunities for the exercise of his artistic spillties, and be should not be in it. Accordingly he packed up bastily and departed in quest of adventures

and pictures. Besides his countless friends in New York, Mr. Remington left a family in New Rochelle, to whom the news that his captors treated him with such leniency will be more deeply gratifying than words can express.

From the wording of the despatch at would appear that the artist must have been out upon a sort of independent sketching and recon-notifing four; and in this his friends will recognize his characteristic pluck and seal. His courage is as as ready as his pencil.

As Mr. Remington is an artist of whose genius there can be no doubt, the hostiles who

took away his sketch-book are to be congratulated on having secured the foundations for a real treasury of art. Mr. Remington is a man of perhaps thirty-two years, a Hercules in stature, and does not

oubriquet of "the cowboy artist"

know fear.

At Yale be gained a reputation on the football field, and shortly after the close of his collegiate career he went West and persed several years on a cattle ranch. It was this experience that gave him the

During his sojourn in the West, he had many erilous adventures, and his experiences would form interesting reading. Once, while in Texas, without money and almost desperate, as he was leaving a salous, he saw a terderfoot loaded with mosey and firewater, in the clutches of three desperadous

who were trying to lead him to a sect where they might rob him without interrup They were desperate fellows, but Remington did not care much about that. "Come with me. " he said to the tanderfoot

lacing his hand on the shoulder of the inended victim. "I guess he'll come with us," said one of the desperadoes, punctuating his remark with the muzzle of his revolver. "Then you'll have to take me along," said

#### The desperadoes departed alone. Sixth Race-Scaling, seven turiongs,—Pericina, 129, Facial B., 174, Success, 122, Lettery, 122, Ripton, Con. L., Remembrance, 111, oach, Lizzin Fonso, 116, Maggie C. geiding, 101, Sie Rae, 104 lb.

A Workman Blown to Pieces by Prematurely Exploded Cartridge.

Instant and horrible death befell a laborer this forenoon, consequent upon ignorant or criminally reckiess use of dynamite.

John Delancey was the victim. His home was at 303 Forty-fourth street, and he was employed in excavating a cellar at Eighty-second

street and Lexington avenue.
In the cellar was a large pile of frozen refuse from a horse stable, and for the purpose of thawing it out and breaking it up for easy removal dynamite cartridges were placed in the

At 10.20 o'clock one of the cartridges onddenly exploded, from what cause is unknown, and Delancey was blown to bits. His remains

AFRAID OF NATURAL GAS.

ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD, I

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 5.—Men arrived here yesterday looking for James McDonald, agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, who mysteriously disappeared Dec. 30. It is believed that he is short in his accounts. McDonald left his home ostensibly to visit a friend at Shoals. The register of the hotel shows that he stopped at that place, but no further trace of him has been found.

The Eric Railroad has made a new contract with the wabash whereby the Wabash is to have the use of the Chicago and Atlantic's tracks into Chicago for eighteen months from Jan. 1. The rontal is increased from the old contract. By the time the contract expires the Wabash will have its own line from Detroit to Chicago.

The Wabash's New Contract.

ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD !

ATLANTA. Ga., Jan. 5.—While preparing breakfast yesterday morning in the Kimball House Doe Lowe, the colored cook, fatally stabbed the coffee-maker. Louis Matthews, in a quarrel about a giri whom they both avisited.